

## THE REBELLION.

## Interesting News from Washington.

## No Change in the Position of the Union Troops.

## The Union Forces Eager for Battle.

## Continued Skirmishing Across the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

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## AC., AC., AC.

## OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

## WASHINGTON, June 24, 1861.

## CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE GRAND ARMY OF THE UNION—THE TROOPS EAGER FOR BATTLE—GENERAL BEAUREGARD IN FAVOR OF GUNBATTLE WARFARE, ETC.

## There has been no change in the position of the Union troops on the other side of the Potomac since yesterday.

## The whole force was on the alert last night. Extra guards were put out. The pickets were doubled, and scouting parties were sent out in every direction within the area comprised between the Chain Bridge, Vienna and Alexandria. An attack was confidently expected, and orders were issued from headquarters accordingly. The night passed quietly. The force at Fall's Church was not disturbed. A company of the Thirtieth New York volunteers was stationed at Ball's Cross Roads, and other companies of the same regiment were on scouting duty from that point to Fall's Church, where the Ohioans and Pennsylvanians and Connecticut regiments are in camp. The rebels were nowhere to be seen, and it is reported that the force that was at Vienna yesterday has fallen back to a position two miles in the rear of Fairfax Court House.

## The rebels seem to be hesitating in regard to an attack upon the Union army defending Washington. They are evidently in a quandary. They recognize the "military necessity" for them to make the attack, but they are aware, also, that a repulse would be utterly ruinous to them, and they appear to know that their attack would bring upon them a most signal and disastrous defeat. Our lines are being hourly strengthened, and preparations on an advance are rapidly pushed forward. Gen. McDowell yesterday expressed an earnest desire to be allowed to empty his division in driving in all outposts of the rebels upon their main body, whether it should be at Manassas Junction or Richmond; but this did not accord with Gen. Scott's programme, and he would not sanction the movement.

## It is evident that General Scott is fully posted in reference to the condition of affairs on the other side, and that he intends, when blows shall come, that they shall be followed up so fast and thick and heavy that the rebels shall have no opportunity to recuperate.

## General Beauregard (rebel) was at Fairfax Court House yesterday. It is reported by a gentleman who was on the ground at the time, that he recommended a guerrilla system of warfare, and urged that the rebels should engage our outposts at every opportunity, and draw them into the trap set for them, in the shape of ambuscades and masked batteries. This would seem to indicate that the general attack has been, for the present, at least, abandoned, and that the rebels are about to lay aside their pretensions to recognition as a regular army of an organized government, and subside into their real character of pirates and bandits.

## The report from Edwards' Ferry, in the despatch of last night, is verified to-day. Four of the district volunteers have been slightly wounded during the uninterrupted skirmishing of the last forty-eight hours, and several of the rebels have been killed and more wounded. This skirmishing across the river at that point continues day and night.

## Our soldiers are eager to be allowed to advance. They are impatient at this inaction and continual waiting for an attack. They think that they will have a battle all day to-morrow and make it for themselves. The time is not far distant when their wishes will be gratified.

## About midnight last night some commotion was created on this side of the river by sudden call for General Mansfield and his aids. It was occasioned by a false alarm from one of the regiments stationed upon this side of the Potomac, between Georgetown and the Chain Bridge. Gen. Scott and his aids were on the alert, and ready to meet any emergency that might occur.

## Another evidence of active war preparations is the fact that Quartermaster General Meigs advises for baggage wagons.

## ACTIVITY AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

## The greatest activity exists in the different bureaus of the War Department to-day.

## THE PICKETS OF THE NEW YORK SIXTY-NINTH IN A FIGHT.

## It is reported here that a picket guard of the New York Sixty-ninth regiment had a brush with one of the rebel pickets a few miles from Camp Cameron. Just before daylight this morning four of the Sixty-ninth picket are said to have been wounded. The loss or damage on the other side has not been ascertained.

## THE INTERCOURSE OF THE HOSTILE PICKETS.

## Our pickets and those of the rebels are constantly within hailing distance. Many stories are floating of the eyes and jaws that pass between the friends of one of Levere's tales of the Penitentiary war, where the pickets would meet and hob nob with each other and fight like devils afterwards.

## NUMEROUS REBEL BATTERIES PLANTED.

## There is no doubt that the rebels are planting batteries at every available point between our lines and Manassas Junction. They have dotted the roads leading from Fairfax Court House to the Junction with batteries. They seem to ignore the fact that whenever General Scott is ready to order an advance of our troops, they can very easily avoid Manassas Junction altogether, and pass around it on either side, without coming near these planted batteries.

## PAUSES OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S ADVANCE.

## Reports of an approach of General Beauregard's rebel army upon the Union lines were again in circulation at day, but a visit to General McDowell's headquarters this afternoon established me that they were unfounded as to those which have kept the troops and the Washington public in a constant state of excitement since last Wednesday. I am persuaded, and my opinion is shared by the commanding officers on the Virginia side, that the reports in question were produced by the strengthening of the rebel line of defense from Fairfax Court House to Manassas Junction, and that the plan of an attack upon Washington was never entertained by the leaders of the insurgents. If an attack had really been contemplated and made during the last three days, rebellion would have received its death blow right in the sight of the federal capital. It would require seventy-five thousand superior troops to drive the Union forces out of their strongly fortified position. An attempt to storm it with probably less than one-half that number of raw, poorly armed troops, would only result in general disaster. No troops that have never been under fire could withstand the terrible fire of the immense batteries now completed on the Virginia side.

## ADVANCE OF THE REBEL LINES—GEN. BEAUREGARD IN COMMAND.

## The report of the movement of the rebel forces towards our lines has been confirmed. Their strength in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House is estimated by those who are well informed upon the subject at ten thousand, and it is pretty well understood that General Beauregard commands the force in person. There is no doubt that the rebel army are disheartened, and have only been kept from open mutiny by promises of their company officers that they should, without delay, have an opportunity to take the city of Washington, where there is an abundance of provender. Poor fellows—if they come this way with arms in their hands they will get more cannon balls and Minie bullets than anything else for breakfast.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE REBEL TROOPS.

## Reliable reports describe the rebel troops to be extremely ill provided for as to provisions and camping equipage.

## A party that arrived at Alexandria this morning states that the advance posts near Fairfax Court House were very much disaffected on account of being so poorly and irregularly fed.

## CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH—A QUARTER OF A MILLION REBELS UNDER ARMS—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND IN VIRGINIA—WHAT GENERAL BEAUREGARD HAS TO SAY OF THEM.

## As English gentlemen who have just arrived here from New Orleans, stopping on his way at Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Richmond, at which points he had official business with foreign consuls at those places, states what he heard respecting the condition of affairs in the country through which he passed. He does not know the number of troops under arms, but he saw a great many of the rebels on his way. He was struck by the fact that the rebels had under arms two hundred and fifty thousand well equipped soldiers, with plenty of arms, and when he asked where they obtained them, he was informed that they had received upwards of two hundred thousand stand of arms from Europe. This, he said, was an abundance of their own manufacture, and are turning out large numbers every day of the most improved pattern. He heard no complaints of a want of provisions. The crops here were finer or more abundant. He saw General Beauregard and conferred with him. As to the number of troops General Beauregard informed him that in and about Richmond at Manassas Junction there were about one hundred and fifty thousand. He asked General Beauregard if he was well drilled and ready for battle. General Beauregard replied that he regarded his men competent to stand before the best French soldiers that ever lived. He says, from what he could learn, it is not the intention of General Beauregard to make an attack, but to act on the defensive.

## ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE STRINGHAM—AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE—REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE REBELS AT NORFOLK—EFFICIENCY OF THE SAWYER CANNON—THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERSMEN COMING TO NEW YORK.

## Commodore Stringham, of the blockading squadron, arrived here this morning, from the flag ship Minnesota, of Fortress Monroe. He came up in a gunboat, and reports all quiet at the Fortress, and thinks there will not be a forward movement made by General Baker for some time. Commodore S. speaks in the highest terms of the firing of the gun from the Rip Raps at Sewall's Point with Sawyer's projectiles. He says two soldiers, who were on board the Point and took refuge on board the Minnesota, report that the projectiles struck within twenty feet of their guns, and the distance was nearly three miles, and perfectly amazed the rebels, and compelled them to move back their battery. The two soldiers who escaped belong to New York and Maine. They were pressed into service in General's Point; that there are many others there who were pressed into the service. They also state that there were only about twenty thousand men about Norfolk, and not more than one hundred of them are armed. They say the general complaint in the South is that they have no muskets, rifles, and other small arms enough.

## Commodore Stringham informs me that the statement that the District Line had been fired into and injured without the slightest foundation in truth. She will sail for New York on Monday, having on board some of Jeff Davis' captured prizes.

## Commodore Stringham's visit here is undoubtedly in reference to the pirates captured by the Perry. As soon as he receives his instructions he will return to his ship, proceeding along the Southern coast.

## It will not be many days before the blockade will be complete and thorough from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Chesapeake.

## THE REPORTED ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE HOSTILE PARTIES.

## There is an opinion prevailing here that the traitors who are at present meeting at the Capital are plotting in the vicinity of Manassas Junction and Fairfax Court House, have no other purpose than to make such a demonstration as shall induce some timid politicians, Congressmen, to offer a compromise proposition, pointing to a settlement of the questions now agitating the country. The idea is exceedingly absurd.

## PRIVATEERS FITTING OUT IN ENGLAND.

## Private letters received here, brought by the steamer Africa, from a high source, state most positively that a large number of privateers are being fitted out in England for the Southern trade. It was reliably reported that several had already left, and were on their way to this country. The attention of our Minister has been directed to this matter by American residents in London, who have urged him to bring it to the notice of the ministry, and have it thoroughly investigated.

## REPRESENTATIVE MEASURES IN NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

## Parties that arrived here from Northern Mississippi to-day state that the rebel force along the Mississippi and Joseph railroad were completely exterminated by the occupation of all the prominent points along the line by the Union troops. They say that a more pronounced and quicker running battle than the so-called State troops was never collected.

## THE KENTUCKY SENATORS.

## It is stated that since the Union triumph in the Congress a vocal election in Kentucky, both Breckinridge and Powell have concluded to take their seats in the United States Senate in July.

## CONTINUED COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

## Great complaint has been made, by almost every regiment that has arrived here, of neglect to provide for their wants. In consequence of this indifference towards the troops, it has frequently occurred, as I showed in my despatch last night, that regiments are compelled to go without anything to eat for twelve and twenty-four hours. This ought not to happen in a place like this at such a time, because before troops can have time to find a camping ground and cook their own food they are summoned to the field. To avoid this difficulty in future, Colonel Webb, the new Inspector General of Subsistence, has suggested the propriety of erecting near the depot a temporary building, large enough to accommodate at least twelve hundred men with a canteen, so that each regiment can be supplied with plenty of food. This is a good idea, and will remove the cause for much complaint.

## It appears that the New York Union Defense Committee rent here about 2,500 barrels of pork, and landed it upon the wharf. A large portion of it was taken and distributed to the different regiments. Each barrel was supposed to weigh two hundred pounds, that being the legal requirement, and was delivered to the regiments each being charged with that number of pounds to a barrel.

## Twenty barrels that were delivered to one regiment averaged only one hundred and sixty pounds. The Twenty New York regiment had a much larger number of barrels, the average number of pounds to a barrel being about one hundred and eighty.

## COMPLAINTS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—THE STRAIN UPON CONTRACTORS.

## Complaints in the Navy Department are daily showing themselves, to the great mortification of many of our best citizens, who have labored hard during the past few years to expose the sources of corruption in that branch of the government. It is stated that the engines and machinery for the seven sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress have been given to the same old contractors who figured in the naval corruption exposed by John Sherman during the Thirty-fifth Congress. Some of them are the relatives of Mr. Toucey, late Secretary of the Navy, and friends of the late administration.

## In this connection, it is announced that no contracts for building engines and boilers will be given to any persons except those who have heretofore executed government work. This not only rules out all the friends of the present administration, who were in some of the most engine building establishments in the country, but shows that branch of the government work will be the hands of a single class of politicians, many of whom have invested their money in year past to support the two previous administrations in their infernal work of demoralizing and disorganizing the government, and precipitating the present frightful state of things. This is understood to be mainly the work of Mr. Leathall, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs. It is reported that he has managed to give several of the gunboats to Mr. Westervelt, of New York. Boston shipbuilders complain that they are not shown fair play in this branch.

## The complaints against Mr. Leathall are numerous, and some of them are severe, and will be made to the head of the department if they have not been already. After the record shown against Mr. Leathall in Mr. Sherman's after report, the Secretary of the Navy should not have granted him any more grace than was awarded to his special friends, Mr. Webb (Mr. Toucey's chief clerk) and Mr. Archbold, the late Engineer-in-Chief, both of whom were promptly removed.

## The Navy Department will never be safe for the government until all special traitors are removed, but all those who have ever had anything to do with them, and especially those who are known to be associates of traitors out of office hours at the present time.

## ARRIVAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND SECOND AND NEW YORK TWENTY-NINTH.

## The Second Rhode Island and New York Twenty-ninth regiments have arrived, the latter at one o'clock to-day. The dress parade of the Rhode Island First regiment to-night was a splendid affair, and was witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

## RECEPTION OF THE SECOND RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

## The Second Rhode Island regiment, which arrived here this morning, was received at the depot by Col. Burdette's command, and escorted to a fine grove adjoining the encampment of First regiment.

## THE ADDITIONAL INDIANA REGIMENTS.

## Speaker Jones, of Indiana, leaves here to-morrow for Indianapolis, to lay before Governor Morton the resolution of the War Department for four additional regiments from that State, to be taken from the First, Second and Third Congressional districts. A large number of companies are already formed in that part of the State, and more are organizing, with the view of immediate service in these regiments.

## TROOPS ACCEPTED.

## Colonel Chubb's regiment of mounted rifles, to be raised in the Northeast, has been accepted.

## COLONEL BAKER'S REGIMENT.

## Strong remonstrances having been lodged by a number of influential parties with the War Department, it seems not improbable that Colonel Baker's regiment will be accepted after all.

## GENERAL LANE'S KANSAS BRIGADE.

## General Lane will return to Kansas in a day or two. His brigade will consist of five regiments of infantry, six companies of cavalry, and six of artillery. The famous Montgomery will command one of the regiments. The General has dispatched Col. West with a proclamation, calling upon the people of Kansas to rally under the flag of the Union, and announcing his intention to come to the rescue of the Union men in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The General will make himself heard, with six thousand hardy frontiersmen, all along the Southwestern border in less than a month.

## A CANDIDATE FOR MAJOR GENERAL.

## A number of prominent men from Indiana are here, urging the appointment of Gen. Morris as Major General.

## REASSIGNMENT OF CAPTAIN BRACKETT.

## Captain Brackett, who won some reputation in Texas, has been reassigned.

## THE ARMY HALLBOOM.

## Professor Love tonight fully inflated his army balloon and transported it to Camp Cameron, on the Virginia side.

## SPEECH OF SENATOR JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

## Senator Johnson to-night was welcomed by a serenade and a large concourse of people. He was introduced with eulogistic terms by Gen. John B. Harkin. Mr. Johnson's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. He eloquently commended the Union as a hereditary destructive government, which should be crushed out.

## The war now in progress, he contended, was not one of the North against the South, but as conducted by the government for the perpetuity of the Union, the maintenance of the constitution and the enforcement of the laws made in pursuance of that instrument. He earnestly appealed to the soldiers to uphold and defend the Union banner, and to resist the temptation now manifesting itself, to a rebellion, reminding his hearers that history shows that a rebellion once destroyed is never reestablished. He in effect condemned the late administration for not suppressing sedition before it assumed formidable proportions, and cited the example of Jackson as one which should have been followed. He thanked God that we yet have in our midst that glorious old soldier, Scott, who stands up with valor, firm and strong arm, now as heretofore in the defense of his country. He spoke of the people attending the celebration of Union sentiments in distant States, and said, if Southern secession attempt to coerce Tennessee out of the Union, the Eastern part of that State intended to call on the government to restrain her in the struggle. They might be overcome before aid could reach her, their enemies might devastate her fields and drench them in blood, sack and burn her cities and towns, and even convert her hills and valleys into barren grounds, but they never could make of Eastern Tennessee a land of slaves.

## REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

## At the close of three weeks of constant watchfulness, with expectations continually floating on rumors of attacks, advances, and the report of "all quiet" is only again to be repeated. The erecting of a new battery at some point below the Potomac by the rebels, and the stoppage of coal boats from going down the river, and the retreat of Captain Hall, late of the rebel cavalry, who was released on his taking the oath of allegiance, are among the rumors; but inquiry at the coal yards discloses the fact, while the arrival of the rebel boats, which it is hoped that our forces may be caught.

## Confirmed evidence has proven that military predictions are worthless, greatly to the disgust of all special correspondents who have visited this department since it was occupied, and they have consequently departed for more promising regions.

## The latest claims from the camps on the London road represent exceedingly quietness there, with appearance of an attack ahead.

## Among the names recorded at the Manassas House to-day, are J. S. Williams of South Carolina; Jno. Hollins of New Orleans; S. A. H. They stopped only for a few hours.

## Information has been received of the appointment of Major General Dix to the Department of Virginia.

## General McDowell visited Alexandria this evening.

## A REBEL TRAP FOR OUR TROOPS.

## A member of the Sixth regiment at the Hay House sends us a plan of a "trap" which he has reason to believe is arranged about eleven miles from Alexandria, in which it is hoped that our forces may be caught. The rebel army is represented as 5,000 strong at this point, and is posted on the road from Alexandria. In their rear is a third of a mile in each side of the road, and connected by the trees, are a number of well masked batteries. The United States army is supposed to march south until coming upon the rebel force; the latter will make a stand at first but soon retreat over the hills, and the rebels are already warned so that they can easily be killed across the road, and thus drive our troops into the woods, where the rebels can cut them off. Our correspondent states that a volunteer in one of the Maine regiments spied out the trap and that the plan was handed to him by an engineer from Washington.

## IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

## THE BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE.

## THE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

## Four Thousand Rebels Routed, and the Field Occupied in Twenty Minutes After the Opening Gun.

## Capture of a Camp and Fixtures.

## BOONEVILLE OCCUPIED.

## A Parson with Four Men Captured Twenty-four Rebels.

## THE NUMBER OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

## The Rebels Probably Making a Stand at Independence, Mo., Mo., Mo.

## SPECIAL REPORT TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

## Booneville, Cooper County, Mo., June 18, 1861.

## On the morning of the 16th inst. the steamer Louisiana, having on board Colonel Booneville's (second) regiment, arrived at Jefferson City, and about noon General Lyon, having transferred the men and loading of the steamer to the A. McDowell, and leaving three hundred men to hold the city, the three boats, Isaac, Louisiana and McDowell, moved forward up the river. Before leaving a squad of men, headed by Captain Yates, visited the house of the State Treasurer General, J. T. Rogers, and arrested that gentleman, seizing his private papers. The arrest was made to obtain possession of the money pay propounded to pay the officers and men of the celebrated "Southwest expedition" of last autumn. In his valise were found checks for \$45,000, drawn by the State auditor and countersigned by the Treasurer. Mr. Rogers was in the village at the time of the visit, and his wife attempted to conceal the value by carrying it to the negro quarters in rear of the house, thus awakening suspicion that it contained something of value. He was released after transferring the checks, so that the payment of the claims of the men of the Southwest expedition could be secured. Among his papers was a letter from Warrenton, Oregon, Adjutant General of Missouri, advising Mr. Rogers to refuse to pay the money to the purpose for which it was appropriated, and devote it to arming the State.

## The boats moved up to a landing eight miles below Booneville, on the north side of the river. Here they "landed to shore, and the troops were debarked. A former at work in a field near the landing stated that the enemy were in camp four and a half miles from Booneville, or three and a half miles below Booneville. The level bottom of the Missouri was here half a mile in width to the bluff, but it gradually narrowed as it extended up the river, until it terminated where the bluff came to the water's edge, two miles from the boat landing. The road followed for a mile and a half along this bottom, and then ascended the bluff. The latter is a range of low hills or ridges, about two hundred feet in height, which are separated by ravines, some of them with quite precipitous sides. The order of proceeding was as follows:—Ten mounted men, the only cavalry in the expedition, led the advance, scouting parties, detached from the second regiment, were thrown out for half a mile on the left and to the river on the right, General Lyon's company of regulars, led by Sergeant Griffin, and Company B, of the second regiment, commanded by Captain Schutte, followed the cavalry; Captain Totten's battery of artillery and his company of regulars, the latter led by Lieutenant Lathrop, came next, followed by Colonel Blair's (First) regiment; the rear was brought up by a battalion from Colonel Booneville's regiment, led by Lieutenant Colonel Schaffer. On board the boat was Captain Richardson, with Company D, First regiment, and Captain Bonaparte, with twenty men and a siege (eight-inch) howitzer.

## At just three minutes before seven A. M., on June 17, the order was given to move. The morning was cloudy, with occasionally a few drops of rain, but before the advance was ordered about noon clear and bright as ever. As the column ascended the bluff the pickets of the enemy were seen and driven in. After an advance of three-fourths of a mile one of the advanced guard rode hastily back to the head of the column and informed General Lyon that the whole body of the State troops was drawn up a few hundred yards in front. General Lyon at once ordered the regulars under Sergeant Griffin to the left, and Captain Schutte's regiment to the right. Captain Totten's battery was ordered to the front to occupy the road.

## The enemy were drawn up about three hundred yards in advance, on the crest of a hill, or rather a low swell of the road, over which the road passed at the highest point. The road was occupied by Colonel Marmaduke, with a small body of horsemen and a battalion of infantry. Immediately on his left was a brick house filled with rebel troops, and back of this, towards the river, was a narrow lane, where his left wing was posted. To their rear was a corn field, and in this was miserably scattered small crowds of men, apparently without order or regularity. To his right was another wheat field, separated from an adjacent one by a "worm fence," and behind this fence his right wing was posted. Soon as our men were in position Captain Totten unlimbered a twelve-pounder and a six pounder, and sent a shell from the former into the midst of the men occupying the road. A puff of smoke rising from among them showed that the gunner's aim had been true. The next shell was directed upon the spaces of men in the wheat field and caused them to make a hasty retreat. The fire now became general along the whole line, the regulars on the right, and the German troops on the left, advancing in good order. Our line was formed on a ridge similar to that occupied by the enemy and parallel to it, separated from the latter by a valley with a gentle descent on either side. To our left was a corn field and on our right a copse or grove of scattered oaks. The regulars advanced in the corn field, to the crest of the ridge, crowding up the latter and firing when opportunity occurred, taking for their motto that of an Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, "Whenever you see a head hit it." The hollow between the ridges was full of scattered oaks, and these served as a cover to our men. Captain Stone, Cole and Gardner were sent to support the right of the regulars, and to the way they all advanced to the fence where the enemy were at first posted. The battalion from the second, supported by Captain Maurice's, Burke's and Yates' companies, were at the same time doing good work on the right, and in twenty minutes from the time Capt. Totten fired the first shell the rebels were in full retreat, and our men occupying the line first held by the enemy. The house on the right had been miserably riddled by the shot from the battery, and one shell burst in the very center of the building, at a time when it was full of soldiers. Several dead bodies of the rebels were found in the wheat field near the lane, showing that our fire had been effective. In fact, as the first volley from the right wing several soldiers were smothered by their rifles, and two horses galloped over to our line. The counterparts of the New York Herald and St. Louis Democrat entered the battle on foot, by the side of the battery, but were very soon mounted, having succeeded in capturing these runaway steeds.

## From this point the Union troops proceeded, still in line, for nearly a mile, over ground somewhat uneven, but not rough. In a grove at the entrance to Camp West, the rebels made a brief stand, but two shells and a few rounds of Minie

## balls speedily dislodged them, and they fled in tumultuous haste towards Booneville. Captain Cole, supported by Captain Miller, entered and took possession of the camp, capturing a large quantity of provisions, ammunition, rifles and camp equipage. He secured one section of a one-horse star flag, and one State flag with fifteen stars.

## The breakfast of the men were cooking on the fire at the time we landed, as the half-baked bread, the partially fried pork still in the pan, and the unboiled coffee plainly told. A huge ham was found lying on the ground, with one also partially severed and the knife still sticking in the meat. Captain Cole's company was left to take care of the camp, while the main column moved on towards the town. At the Fair Grounds, a mile below Booneville, was the camp of a body of rebels; but a shell from Captain Totten's battery and one from the McDowell—that boat having moved up the stream—at the same time, sent them flying to the westward. General Lyon then advanced to the edge of the town, halted, and awaited the approach of the Mayor, O'Brien, and several leading citizens. Mr. O'Brien assured General Lyon that there should be no trouble whatever in entering and occupying Booneville, and offered to ride with the commanding officer at the head of the column through the principal streets. His proposition was accepted, and we entered the town, the people cheering as we passed, and from numerous windows showing one Stars and Stripes. The Court House was at once taken possession of, and occupied as the headquarters of the officers. Suspected houses were searched, and a large quantity of war munitions were seized. At the foundry the moulds were still hot from casting Minie bullets.

## Captain Richardson received his command to stay on the boats with much regret, and some of his men even shed tears because they were unable to join in the battle. After the troops had marched to the bluff, Captain Richardson advanced, with the McDowell, and with Captain Bonaparte's howitzer captured a battery of two iron six-pounders about five miles below the town. He also secured at the same time one caisson, full of ammunition; eight horses, with military saddles, and twenty prisoners. After this exploit they advanced and threw a shell into the Fair Grounds. At night when I saw him, with his men, on board the McDowell, he seemed in better spirits than in the morning. He was confident he had had his share of the fun.

## The number of killed and wounded on the part of the rebels has not and probably will not be accurately ascertained. Many of those fighting on the rebel side were "joke men," not enrolled in any company, and fled in large numbers, not to any rallying point, but directly home, thinking, doubtless, that there was some mistake about the popular belief that Union troops are cowards. Out of one company (Captain McCall's Cooper County Rifles) thirteen are known to be killed and several wounded. The number of dead already brought into Booneville or taken to friends in the country cannot fall much short of fifty, and the wounded now heard of are as many more. Several shells were burst directly in their midst and the Minie balls flew thick and fast from the rifles of our soldiers, so that the mortality list must have been quite large. On the side of the Union troops there were three killed, ten wounded and one missing. Capt. Yates' company lost one killed and six wounded, owing partially to a withholding of their fire upon an advancing party, which delivered a volley when quite near our men supporting the latter to be friends. Captain Burke, of Company K, First regiment, was saved by his scout horse, a Minie ball striking it near the top with such force as nearly to cut it through, but not injuring the wearer. An artilleryman was hit upon the left breast, the ball striking a rib, passing around under his arm, and being cut on his back below his shoulder. I have the ball in my possession. It is flattened out to nearly the shape of a half coffee bean, and must have "hit hard."

## We took eighty prisoners, nineteen of whom have been released and the remaining sixty-one put on board the Louisiana. During the engagement, Wm. A. Pike, of St. Louis, chaplain of the First regiment, was furnished with a detail of four men to look after the wounded. Descending to a ravine he came suddenly upon a party of twenty-four rebels and peremptorily ordered them to halt and surrender. They evidently considered discretion the better part of valor, and at once threw up the sponge, a. e., took off their hats and laid down their arms. The parson soon after reported himself to Gen. Lyon, with his twenty-four prisoners, guarded by four men and himself. The story is pretty well circulated among our boys, and the chaplain is looked upon (if his clerical neck choker will allow the expression) as a perfect trump, a decided braver.

## Capt. Bonaparte, who managed the siege howitzer on the McDowell at the time the battery was taken, last evening asked Gen. Lyon to furnish him with harness for his eight horses captured yesterday, so that he can take his horses into action. The captain is an old artillery and has been service in Europe. Gen. Lyon will probably grant his request.

## During the skirmish at Camp West a mounted man rode up to Capt. Yates and said that Gen. Parsons had sent orders for all the infantry to come into Booneville, as there were two steamers ready to take them up the river. After talking with him a few moments they communicated to him the pleasing information that he was conversing with Union troops and must be made prisoner. He came in rather reluctantly.

## General Price, commander of the State forces, left for up the river the day before the battle, his health not permitting him to remain. Colonel J. S. Marmaduke had command on the day of the engagement, and Horace F. Brand, of Cooper county, acted as Lieutenant Colonel. The latter is reported killed. The rebels, in their flight through the town, left behind them many of their guns and much of their personal property. A few wagons took away small quantities of their camp equipage, but the greater part lay on board our boats. They did not up the river in the steamer H. D. Backwood along its banks by land, and are reported to have made a stand twelve miles above. They have been reinforced by General Parsons, who arrived here during the engagement, and is said to have a few pieces of artillery, but has no men qualified to work them. The number of men here at the time of the battle was about four thousand, one-half of whom were in the engagement. They were variously armed, with Minie and hunting rifles, shot guns and pistols, but made a poor use of them. Nine hundred of them were mounted, but can hardly be called cavalry. The number that have fled homeward will probably be made up by the reinforcements, so that at the next engagement we shall have about the same number to contend with. But few of these taken prisoners are in uniform, the most of them being fresh from the country. They express great astonishment at the efficiency of our troops, and think the Dutch portion of them is not so bad after all.

## General Parsons' private papers, including his commission, are in the hands of General Lyon.

## Governor Jackson is reported to have made splendid head in his retreat. With Union troops behind him, he could double eclipse the famous riders on the pony express.

## Several prominent men in the State are implicated and will be speedily brought to justice.

## Among the prisoners taken are several who were captured at Camp Jackson on May 10. At that time they gave their parole of honor, vowing never again to appear in arms against the government. They will doubtless be executed.

## At no one time during the action were more than six hundred men engaged on the side of the Unionists. At the commencement the rebels had not far from two thousand men on the field, a large number of whom were mounted. Their horses greatly facilitated their departure. Above Booneville, on their retreat, they pressed the service all the gun, pistols and ammunition they could find at the houses on the road, and took considerable quantities of provisions.

## This morning file of men were moving in various directions in and around the town, making searches of houses suspected of containing contraband goods. A large lot of provisions, ammunition and camp equipage was seized, several wagon loads of it at a horse four miles from town on the route of the rebel army. The editorial corps—the Herald and Democrat correspondents—by their native ingenuity, got trove of various contraband property. Procuring a squad of men they made several searches, securing a rebel flag thirty feet in length, eight ribs, and nearly two thousand dollars worth of rebel provisions. The boats Sarah Jane, War

## Eagle, White Cloud, and the Booneville ferry boat, have all been seized for their complicity with the rebels.

## Booneville's four thousand inhabitants appear generally astonished that the Union troops do not pillage the town and slaughter the inhabitants. The report that they would burn every house and kill all women and children included, had been industriously circulated by the rebel leaders.&lt;/